five years immediately preceding the pub-

lication of this book, so that he has been

enabled to refresh the original British

weight of his foreign training.

In one of his first chapters Mr. George considers the charge often levelled in England at the French race, namely, that it is instinct with the revolutionary spirit. that it is unreliable and that no Government enjoys any chance of stability. A siderable section of the British peopl still holds that revolution is always latent in France and that it only awaits a favorable opportunity to break out. To them our author can only say that if they have waited for nearly forty years for the tidal we that should wash away the totterag structure of the Third Republic their ace is admirable—and will no doubt tested further. He insists that the ch do not like revolutions; in fact. being probably a less pugnacious race the British, they may like them ven less than do the latter. If in spite of this France has had revolutions, while britain has had none since 1688, it is mainy in our author's judgment because e French indulge in a revolution without analyzing the position, while the British consider at length and then postnove been achieved in France by means ne action for a century. Reforms of the gun, which is short work; in Great Britain they either have proceeded from the slow pressure of vacillating public on or they are still on the way. Mr. re maintains further that when have been revolutions in France It has been because there were very good ns for having them and at once. The French will not tolerate tyranny for very long, and if they wish to rid themelves of it they are ready to adopt radical measures. In a chapter on the queson of Church and State the author shows w trenchantly the French Government s of late settled a far reaching difficulty. The abolition of the Concordat was a kind revolution, sharp and short, whereas land and Wales continue to struggle with minor religious difficulties such as the education problem and seem likely to continue to do so forever.

While so much is admitted, Mr. George at the same time points out that the great mass of the French people is ed of the lower middle classes. the are perhaps of more conservative on for their greater conservatism n of the people invariably amasses id in the fact that millions of peasants acres. This enormous multitude of as is absolutely peaceable and ass to nothing but quiet and the right to do and say what it chooses; the peasats are not very much concerned with the nature of the government, but they have found that the republic alone secures them from interference and therefore they have come to support it obsti-"Give us peace" is their perstual cry, "so that we may conduct our ses, enjoy our pleasures and die ment, bequeathing to our sons an ually happy future." Are these your ongenital revolutionaries? "They are: fere with their liberty and the cobin blood that flows in their veins ill reassert itself as it did in 1830, in 1848. in 1870: they hate war, but if their country naced by the foreigner they will aht him bravely; they hate internal but threaten their liberty and they will rise up in arms." Our author prods to give a short sketch of French history since 1789 for the purpose of conwinding the reader that the nation has wer risen for the love of riot. The ch have not got the revolutionary spirit, but they are not afraid of revolun; they know that the ordeal by fire one that a régime may have to go sugh if it is worth adopting; if fire and the sword must be used, the French do not shrink from the necessity; they are apatient, hot blooded race, and will t let evolution do in a century what the gun can do in a night.

In a chapter on "Reaction" the author pronounces the charge that the republic has killed the arts to be absolutely baseless. He would not assert, indeed, that at the present time France possesses an elize comparable with that which honored the court of François I; but is the republic. he asks. responsible for that? Is the German Government answerable for there being no Wagner, the British Government for there being no Shakespeare? The truth is that "at the present time all over the world there is a dearth of genius but there is a plethora of talent. Of this talent France has more than her full share; her music may not equal that of the Slavs, her literature that of the British; for argument's sake let us even admit what is untrue, namely, that some nation surpasses France in the arts of painting and architecture; neverthe'ess, when we consider culture as an entity, the conviction is forced upon us irresistibly that now se sver France leads the world in the realms of art."

The author of this book goes so far as to aver that if the arts are flourishing in France it is not in spite of the republican regime but thanks to it. British critic of the French régime is invited to compare the state of things in monarchical Britain and in republican France. Let him in the former country seek out a Ministry of Fine Arts: he will seek in vain. He will find the National Gallery continually short of funds: street improvements left to elected county or borough councillors: official architecture to nobody in particular. In France these matters have been thought so impor-

to supervise them with the aid of an expert staff. In England, again, one finds the stage handed over to the musical comedy monger or to the self-advertising actormanager; in Paris two national theatres maintained by the republic preserve the classical traditions and affix to high class modern plays the seal of their approval. Once more: In England the production of an opera is a risk which cannot be taken freely because a few flascos would ruin the season; in Paris there are two State aided opera houses where new works are staged without endangering the resources of a producer. Finally by the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and by the Conservatoire the republic facilitates the education of the prospective expounders of the arts. distinctions on them and surrounds them with an atmosphere of appreciation in which they can develop to the full.

If our author has here allowed himsel

how deep is the error of these who assert

that a democratic régime is not favor-

able to the increase of culture. He submits. however, that after all their opinion is not of much importance; the real question is: What ? wearch feeling in the matter? Foreign critics should remember Morsover, after completing his military that a nation is the best judge of its own service he has passed in Great Britain the affairs. It is therefore essential to obtain an idea of the attitude of the people with regard to reaction and of the prospects of a return to past systems of ence and to relieve the overwhelming government. Speaking generally, Mr. George avers that the French attitude on the subject is indifferent; were it hostile there would be more hope for Royalists and Bonapartists, because the hostile can be converted or can be outnumbered by new recruits, whereas the indifferent persons, who in France are legion, are beyond the reach of reaction simply because they do not want to trouble themselves with the question. This attitude of unconcern is explained by the fact that the Reactionaries form but a small though at times clamorous minority. From the Revolution to the present day popular feeling has been antagonistic to class distinctions, nor has the law ever dared to pander to them amid all the political vicissitudes of the nineteenth century. "A witty pamphleteer has said of the Frenchman that his dream is to be his neighbor's President,' and it is not untrue, but he rarely tries to establish a claim to bluer blood The Frenchman is usually a true republican in the sense that he thinks himself as good a man as any, but he also thinks

any man as good as himself." No titles of nobility are legally recognized in France, registrars of births, marriages and deaths making a practice of omitting from their entries all nobiliary qualifications. There is a shadowy im pression abroad that those in a position to prove their direct descent from nobles of authentic creation have a legal right to their titles, but no law on the statute book can be cited in support of the theory. The use of the prefix "de" is allowed: not. however, as a title but as part of a name. no distinction whatever attaching to its with the colonies very small, but the bur- lation is unknown in France; other factors use. Not, indeed, that class distinctions den of their administration and defence do not exist in France to a certain extent, but these are created by differences of education and of fortune. The French workman sees very little difference be- of the army and navy estimates and a tween the marquis and the bourgeois. and he has nowadays a tendency to sweep into a common limbo of contempt any person who wears a black coat. In the eyes of Socialists, however, any man who bears a title or even uses the modest "de" is a suspect; nor can it be denied that such a man's political leanings usually justify the suspicion. With regard to the attitude of the bour

geoisle, the great bulk of them take but little interest in the aristocrats; their wives do not, as they would in Great erament than even the British. The Britain, devote a considerable portion of s to be found in the savings which this births, marriages, deaths and divorces administrative systems may be altered any keen desire to acquire for their daughss estates ranging between five and ters such noble husbands as Americans leave at their disposal. As a rule the bourgeoisie de not seek to penetrate into the circle of the noblesse nor do they wish to interfere with its existence. The richer section, it is true, particularly the new rich, have some tuft hunting tendencies, but even in this small section they are not marked: matrimonial alliance are not frequent, for aristocrats are to be said for the popular belief that a usually poor and the well to do bourgeois does not look upon a high sounding name of aggrandizement and even security. as good value for his money. In a word Mr. George is convinced that the pros pects of the Reactionaries are hopeles he does not hesitate to aver that in France reaction is dead and buried. France nowadays is republican to the backbone and more firmly wedded than ever to the institutions that have sprung from the traditions of 1789. "The colossus does not stand on feet of clay; its pedestal is might not prove an unmixed the great mass of sober, earnest, thrifty Frenchmen who are anxious to see their In "new" countries, i. e., countries thinly land developed on broad and humane lines; who do not want to go too fast or not affect the individual adversely from too far; who detest risky social experiments as much as foreign adventures likely to embroil the country in sterile wars: but who detest still wore the prospect held out to them by reaction of a return to a pretorian or to a spiritual is not the case with countries that may be

> present time French oversea commerce is flourishing and has recovered practically from the blow dealt it by M. Meline's protectionist legislation in 1892. In- France. dustry has overcome national poverty | The author of this book does not deny factured goods figure in exports to the extent of 50 per cent., but also by the ignorant section. Public opinion not only in 1908 at £435,000,000, we find that Great upon their parents as devoid of common the total trade of the two countries amounting to some £90,000,000, or nearly twenty three children are looked upon as a large things should not have resulted long numerous in France than in any other ago in a good understanding such as now to Great Britain ranks Germany, with two children or less; and in 55 per cent. £46,000,000, and Belgium, with £44,000,000, the next most important commercial relations being maintained with United States (£36,000,000). To the insignificant fraction of the national commerce represented by colonial trade we shall refer presently.

The figure of £485,000,000 is the largest total ever noted for French foreign trade. but when we are reminded that the commerce of the republic attained practically an equal aggregate before 1892 we can see at once that a terrible crisis must have taken place in the history of the last fifteen years. France has now recovered its former position; but a great and costly experiment in protectionism has been made and ended in the most dismal of failures French trade was half ruined and only extricated when the protective system was practically abandoned. Up to

tant that a Cabinet Minister is appointed in the sense that the general tariff was fantile mortality did not redress the balmodified in the case of almost all impor-tant countries by commercial treaties. Ever since 1871, however, French manufacturers have tried to introduce a protectionist tariff, and in 1892 under leadership of M. Meline they were successful. In the year named and in 1893 foreign goods and raw materials that had seen admitted at reduced rates suddenly ell under the sway of an aggravated general tariff, which taxed certain articles as much as 30 per cent., the average being 15. This of course was far from being comparable with the Dingley tariff, but it sufficed to exclude foreign produce on which the margin of profit was small. Before the introduction of this tariff France had been great exporting country, but in five years hereafter she lost nearly a quarter of her oversea trade. In 1807, when customs receipts were at their lowest, negotiations had to be undertaken, and within to digress it is because he wished to show the next three years treaties were signed with Spain, Italy and Switzerland on terms approximating those which had ruled before 1892. The new tariff became applicable also to Germany by reason of the "most favored nation" clause in her commercial treaty with France. By degrees the outcome of the new tariff

olicy made itself felt and customs returns increased, though for several years many old customers were not recovered. At the present time France is under a regime of moderate protection. Her customs duties are both protective and revenue earning; in 1906 they produced almost exactly £20,000,000. It should be borne in mind that the fabric of French finance rests mainly on indirect taxation. such as customs and the tobacco monop oly, to which may be assimilated the octrois or local dues. France shows no great inclination to adopt the system of direct taxation as exemplified by an income tax, though there is no doubt that indirect taxation has raised prices considerably. Clothes cost in France at least 50 per cent. more than in Great Britain; boots about double; sugar also about double; coffee double; tea about treble; meat and dairy products are sold at about 30 per cent. above British prices, though the products of French dairies are "dumped" into England at a lower price than prevails at home. Thus the advantage of low direct taxation partly disappears; it is true that the tax is easily paid, but it bears heavily on the poor, whose consumption of necessaries is not proportionately much smaller than is that of the rich.

Turning to French colonies, Mr. George ays stress upon the extraordinary insignificance of colonial commerce. the total trade only amounted to £41,000,- the maximum of care, education and cap-000, of which Algeria, which can hardly called a colony, accounted for £24,000,000. A comparison with the figures recorded for the British Empire the most prosperous countries in the shows that the colonial trade of the latter is about six times more important, and that it is increasing, which is hardly the case with France. Not only is French traffic is enormous. In 1906 the colonial budget showed a deficit of about £3,600,000, to which should be added a large proportion separate deficit of £3,000,000 on Algeria alone. Our author deems it fair to conclude that the profits on £41,000,000 of colonial trade do not compensate the nother sountry for the deficit of £8,500,-000, plus the cost of colonial defence. borne by the French taxpayers.

Mr. George cannot conceive that the French colonies may eventually become successful unless two circumstances should modify existing conditions. One home country so large that numerous their leisure to the chronicling of the that, following such emigration, French given to the colonies. Neither circumstance is likely to occur.

IV.

After recalling in a chapter on "The

Rirth Rate" that at the present time in France there is practically an equilibrium between births and deaths, our author admits that at the present stage of international civilization there is much teeming population is one of the factors So long as nations continue to exist as hostile groups, armed to the teeth and perfecting their weapons in the intervals of Hague conferences, so long will the continual increase of population be a condition of safety and power. If, however, the Socialists could break down national barriers and bring about universal disarmament a large population from a purely national point of view peopled, the problem of population does the social point of view; however large his family may be, land and employment are easily obtainable; nay, large families mean comfort and content for the elder generation rather than burdens. This termed "old" in the sense of having been for many years affected by civilization and In a chapter headed "Trade and also of exhibiting density of population. Colonies" Mr. George shows that at the In all "old" countries it is an observed fact that the birth rate decreases, though the decline is not taking place so rapidly in Germany or Great Britain as it is in

in iron and coal, and its presperity is that the French race deliberately reattested not only by the fact that manu- stricts the birth rate. This is true of the whole population if we except the more annual increase of this percentage. Tak- acquiresces in the practice but has a tening the total figure of exports and imports dency to scoff at big families and to look Britain easily heads the list of customers, sense. Among the middle classes—that term being used in the widest senseper cent. of the total oversea traffic of family and two as more than enough. France. As our author suggests, it is while one is regarded as the desirable somewhat surprising that this state of rule; families entirely childless are more part of the world. According to the latof these cases there is but one child, while no fewer than 17 per cent. of French families are childless.

It appears that the middle classe properly so called, are not alone affeeted. Restriction prevails among the peasantry, whose frugality and foresign; a serious play "agitates ideas." That is lead them to understand that they can only save their beloved fields from in definite partition by keeping their families small. Thus only the working class remains, and even the more enlightened parts of the proletariat are following the movement, with the result that an increase is taking place exclusively among the less desirable classes. The more degraded, the poorer, the more ignorant the class, the higher its birth rate; such is the state of things in Great Britain as in France, with the result that in both countries the State would be swamped France was virtually a free trade nation with those whose heredity is poor if in-

ance. Fortunately for the State the de-graded classes have a high death rate as well as a high birth rate; this cruel law nature applies automatically.

Mr. George does not for a moment un derrate the political danger involved in the stagnation of the French population. So long as force remains the law supreme and the "Parliament of Man" a vision he looks upon the German peril as for France a very real thing. The day is not distant when Germany will poss dred millions of citizens. Will they content themselves with their limited areas or will they be impelled irresistibly by land hunger to invade France? Dark, however, as the political outlool

may be, our author testifies from personal

observation that the social state of things in France is excellent. Her population seems to have arrived, upon the whole. at a state of equipoise between the mouths that are to be fed and the area that is to bear the burden; admitting the fertility of the United Kingdom to be equal to that of France, which probably is not true, we find that the population of the last named country is 190 to the square mile compared with 847 in the former. We are driven to the conclusion that population in France is comparatively thin. Thus the French are enabled to live in a state of comfort unknown to the working classes in Great Britain and to practise thrift as a matter of course For every adult who dies a child on an average survives, who in the course of time replaces the former automatically and enjoys the use of his goods or practises his occupation; there is no overcrowding, no desperate need for seeking openings, no pressure to create new re-Mr. George would not deny that this state of things may be politically execrable, but he insists that it is socially excellent, inasmuch as it makes for the ment exists, no doubt, in France, as it people are settled on the land, but 'es-What unemployment there is proabor. toward a given industrial centre or from Enlarging on his assertion that small

population makes for personal comfort, our author explains that in France the struggle for life is not too intense and allows the mass of the people to enjoy the good things of this world that more imperial states deny to most of their citizens; "this makes for the solidity and stability of families and insures a child ital that its parents can give." Again "It is in great part owing to her low birth rate that France is probably one of world and that her gold reserve per capita exceeds the known averages of other European nations." Once more: "The grinding poverty of Britain's industrial popusuch as temperance and thrift must come undoubtedly into consideration, but the wages and fair rents." In connection with the same subject

housing difficulties of British cities are great in social potentialities. practically unknown to France. This is partly due to the fact that there are no large landed estates in the urban centres. like those of the Duke of Westminster or the Duke of Bedford in London, and that keen competition keeps the rents down. We need not say that overcrowding, dangerous for parents, is fatal for children; in France the smallness of families helps mais an increase in the population of the terially to avert the evil. As regards agricultural land, it seems clear that a small settlers will be forthcoming; the other is population is a blessing when it corresponds to the arable area. There is no "land question" in France. About half and a measure of self-government be the people earn their living from the land. land. Small estates are not unduly split up, but pass easily from father to son, the other children, if any, being provided for in cash. Thus the people are not driven from the soil as they would be if their fathers indulged in the luxury enjoyed by British agricultural laborers of producing families ranging between four and a dozen

> We pass over a chapter on "Education" product of the French educational system. testifies that French schools are only partly schools in the English sense of the term; they teach a boy as much as he needs, and more, but they do not train his character any more than they develop his body, and the hope is expressed that natural evolution is slowly doing this portion of their work and that it may lie within the bounds of possibility that French schools eventually will live up to their full purpose of teaching the boy the art of complete living by developing to the utmost not only his brain but also his soul and his body. To American as well as English readers it may seem strange that next to education and more or less connected with it "the drama" should be leemed worthy of a separate chapter. Of course the drama which our author has in mind has nothing whatever to do with the various "Girls" by whom the British public is faced regularly every season. For his purpose the drama is defined as follows: "The photographic equals that of a similarly placed Parisi- and Christian stoicism could not be aland phonographic expression of possible, preferably of probable, events: either it must be absolutely faithful to reality and leave the spectator to draw his own conclusions or it must expound a theory from which by means of the conflict of characters the playwright causes a lesson to emerge. Of the first class are the plays of Aristophanes, of Plautus, of Molière; while to the second belong such plays as those of Brieux and Bernard Shaw."

The author goes on to show how at the on the Continent of Europe a powerful orce, because the people look upon it not only as a means of employing their leisure but as an educational and ethical meexists between the two countries. Next est census one family out of two has but dium. The stage is not only a mode of entertainment, but it is a rostrum where source. views are aired, theories discussed and movements born; as in the days of the Athenians, it is a political platform and the pulpit from which the sternest lessons the necessity of making a little go a long are received no less willingly than the merriest triflings. To use the French phrase. notoriously not the case in Great Britain. There are some exceptions, but the fact live well within their income. It is not remains that the British drama, taken as a uncommon to find a French family saving whole, cannot compare in intellectual value ten to twenty-five per cent. of its annual with that of France or of some other continental nations. The British public does not want to go to the theatre to be lectured nor does it want to think; its dominant desire is rather to escape from the slightest standard of comfort that is unknown intellectual exertion

Of course not all plays produced in those pieces whose sole object is to enter-

Jewish problem and shows how nearly impossible it is for the Christian world to assimilate the Jews so long as they remain in proud isolation; "Décadence," which depicts the reactionary Catholic nobility slowly losing ground in the country, its ambitions becoming puny and impoverished and its name sold to shady financiers: and "La Guerre au Village," where religious persecution of the Free Thinker is shown in its most acute form. There, too, are "Le Retour des Courses," which exposes the social results of the betting evil; "L'Armature," which brings out the dominating power of money "Les Ventres Dorés," which holds up to obloquy the ugliness and crookedness of stock exchange traffic; and "Les Tenailles," in which is denounced the iniquity of divorce laws that unduly favor one sex.

Our author says: "It would be easy

plays, all dealing with different problems and with their endless variations; but enough have been named to show how firm a grasp the drama has on the lives of the French people." He admits of course that French drama has two advantages over the English, namely, a literary language and excellent actors. It is a commonplace to remark that anything may be said in French and not very much in English, but it rests on a hasis of truth. A sentence which in Eng lish-can only be described as coarse can nearly always be translated into French that will not make the most sensitive wince." There is in the French language a subtle quality, an indefinably refined and delicate something which enables the writer to be forceful without being crude. Then again as regards the quality of the happiness of the individual. Unemploy- acting, it is a truism that in common with most Latin peoples the French race is endoes in other European countries, but to dowed with histrionic ability, so that it is a lesser degree, partly because half the possible to form excellent companies capable of giving its full value to every, one pecially because there is no plethora of of a playwright's thoughts. Then too, from native aptitude, we should aside ceeds either from a too rapid migration bear in mind that the official school, the Conservatoire, continues to train several hundreds of pupils every year, so that in France the stage is not flooded, as it is in Great Britain, with men who have found the stock exchange unremunerative and

young girls who sigh for emancipation from suburban dulness Mr. George concedes that a source of danger for the French stage is the tendency displayed by certain writers of pseudo serious plays to become too obviously pornographic. "It is not desirable that anything should be hidden, however horrible, if the revelation is to be useful and to militate in favor of a cure: but it would be injurious for the prospects of French drama if science were to become the handmaid of prurient curiosity." all matters that are laid before the public it is always difficult to distinguish between scientific and morbid interest. "The French stage certainly sails very near the wind. and sometimes goes too far when it loses small size of the population makes for fair sight of utility and lays before us unsavory stories the telling of which benefits no man." On the whole, however, our our author points out that the terrible author holds that the French drama is

In a chapter on "The French Woman" Mr. George lays bare the absence of foundation for the belief current in England that French women are frivolous and immoral. He at once dismisses the Parisienne of the overdressed, tight laced type, who is depicted in the English novels representative of the French woman: whose principal preoccupations seem to be conferences with her dressmaker. She is any other country general deductions titled Henry Stuart, Cardinal of York, must be drawn from the middle classes. for in France this part of the community is proportionately more numerous than it is in any other part of western Europe, If then the middle classes are accepted based, the charges of frivolity and immorality fall to the ground. M. Brieux quite as much about the more romantic has lately dealt with the question of comparative morality in a successful play La Française," wherein is depicted the discomfiture of an amorous Anglo-Saxon with the remark that the author, who is a victim of hearsay and hasty generalization. Mr. George, who speaks from observation, avers that it is difficult to conceive a more placidly virtuous type than the middle class French wife "Indeed, if anything need be said on the subject, it is not impossible that the French attitude in this respect is stricter than that of other nations where the appearances of respectability are so studiously kept up.

Now as regards frivolity and the in-England and the United States are supposed to be deeply implanted in every short stay in France will demonstrate that applies even to Paris as opposed to Lon- fessor if not martyr he truly was." don. "A more thoroughly stay at home person than the French bourgeoise I cannot conceive; the theatregoing of the average London girl in every month probably because she is nearly always better ambitions to the cut of her frocks. The warrior John Sobieski. present time the drama, thus defined, is truth is that while excessively economical Our author directs attention to the fundamental fact that in France women are

usually confronted with small means and way, for as a rule salaries and profits are not large. Even where the reverse is the case the French ingrained tendency toward economy induces all classes to receipts. Thus we find true economy exemplified by the French housewife; in spite of the high price of foodstuffs and household requisites she maintains a among the corresponding classes in Great Britain. "The fare is more pleasing and France are serious; far from it. With far more varied; it is far less heavy, which may account for the rarity of dyspepsia tain our author is not concerned. What and for national cheerfulness; servants he has in mind is such plays as "La Vie are more cleanly and so efficient that

Publique," which reveals with pitiless as a rule only half as many are rectruthfulness to what extent a hunger for as in the equivalent British house political power and renown may deprave Indeed the servant problem seems to be the man who is its victim; "Le Retour de unknown in France, partly because there It is true that his acceptance of a red hat Jerusalem," which puts in a nutshell the is no demand for large staffs, but mainly because the individual standard of efficiency among servants is very high.

Mr. George of course would not deny that as a natural result of a stay at home married life the French middle class woman often becomes petty and narrow; small pleasures, small cares and small dwarfs her husband's outlook, and it is partly to her that may be traced his lack weakening trend of her influence on her sons. Our author nevertheless is convinced that the imperfections of the Frenchwoman are perfectly normal and that she would lose much of her value if she were devoid of them; she has "the defects of hor qualities," as the French saying goes. The sum total of her faults substantial balance in her favor. foregoing remarks apply mainly to the quote innumerable instances of such bourgeoisie. They acquire more force when applied to the working classes; the middle class British housewife is not separated from her French sister by obvious shortcomings, whereas a comparison of the married women belonging to the working classes is at once striking and depressing." Toward the close of the same chapter

he author says that in France women have a far more subtle and powerfu hold upon the male sex than is the case in Great Britain. "They are practically indispensable to men, who do not habitually seek one another's society but look upon women as essential in their lives. It is needless to say that this is interesting in view of the attitude of the male sex in Great Britain, where apparently it is well content to forego the society of women and to take its pleasures apart rom them. Mr. George attributes mainly o this cause the fact that clubs, which flourish everywhere in Great Britain and in every walk of life, have not succeeded in France outside of a narrow section of Parisian society; even in Paris they are as a rule nothing but gambling houses instead of being luxurious homes where men can avoid all society or at any rate that of the other sex. Our author willingly concedes that Frenchmen in general concern themselves far more about the taste and opinions of their womenkind than is the case in Great Britain; "they have an everlasting faculty of wonder with regard to the eternal feminine,' as is evinced by their literature and their drama based upon the study of woman, her moods and passions." Many raise this interest to the level of an obsession, which indisputably is detrimental to the race; the "lady killer," a type not entirely unknown in Great Britain, is met with far more frequently in France. In that country even "the sedate, middle aged bourgeois looks back complacently upon a past of which he is proud in direct ratio to its luridity; a feeling mainly traceable to the place that women hold in Frenchmen's minds." In fact Mr. George thinks that the French attitude toward women may best be summed up in an aphorism satisfactory to most Frenchmen: "Il n'y a rien de plus important que les dames!"-"There is nothing in this world more important than

Henry Stuart, Cardinal of York. English historians and novelists have had a good deal to say about Prince Charles Edward Stuart, the hero of the Forty-Five known to partisans of the House of Brunswick as "the Young Preender." A relatively unnoticed figure has been his younger brother, who renounced politics for religion and became dismissed as utterly unimportant, it being a Prince of the Church. So far as we questionable whether she constitutes one know the first biography of him that has by ALICE SHIELD, with an introduction ANDREW LANG (Longmans). We scarcely think that of itself the subject deserved a volume of 350 pages, but the truth is that the author has given us a as those on which conclusions must be good deal more than a life of Henry Stuart, since in her narrative we hear

career of his elder brother, as well as about his father, who has been strangely misrepresented by Thackeray and other English writers, and who on the Continent of Europe was known all his life (after his father's death, of course) as James III. of England and James VIII. of Scotland. Of James III., who died on New Year's

Day, 1766, we read on page 184 that his quiet death ended as pure and noble a life as ever man lived in this difficult world. "James III, had not been called upon to lay down his life in blood for his faith, but he had with firm will and open eyes laid down three kingdoms for it ordinate craving for fine clothes which in and chosen a life of poverty, suffering and contempt." The author adds: "No man ever wore more fitly a white flower Frenchwoman, our author insists that a for his symbol. Through all his life of nearly seventy-eight years, in spite of the desire for diversion is far less pro- all the flerce temptations that beset a nounced in all classes of women than it is prince in his position and of his age, he in Great Britain, and that this remark had remained stainless and true; a conmuch the same effect speaks Mr. Lang in the "Introduction." Of James VIII., "The Old Pretender," we are told that with all the virtues he found that honor enne in a year." The impression, too, lowed to atone for his unflinching attach-that restaurant dining is a feature of ment to his religion. Distasteful to Eng-French life is another fallacy of which a land as were his Hanoverian rivals, at short sojourn in France would soon dis- least they were not Catholics. Even had pose. Extravagance in dress is of James VIII. possessed the charm and the course the main accusation levelled at audacity of his elder son Prince Charles, he the Frenchwoman, and that apparently must have failed, as the Prince failed, and he had neither charm nor reckless auclothed at a smaller cost than are her dacity." Where did Charles Edward foreign sisters. Because with a rela- Stuart get those qualities? Apparently tively moderate outlay she appears ele- from his mother, Clementina Sobieska gant she is charged with limiting her the granddaughter of the great Polish

Mr. Lang points out that even for Prince she is endowed with natural grace and a Charles Edward all hope was over after determination to be neat under the most his return from Culloden to France in unfavorable circumstances; moreover, as 1745; his character, like that of James II., usually she has to make up for a lack of had wholly broken down; he became imfacial beauty dress is her obvious re- possible. Nevertheless, although abandoned by his wife, Louise of Stolberg, whom he created Countess of Albany but who deserted him for the poet Alfieri, he was tenderly cherished in his last days by an illegitimate daughter, Charlotte Stuart, to whom the Pope granted the style and precedence of a Duchess of Albany. Under her care he lingered until January 31, 1788, drawing around himself to the last the love and loyalty that centuries had gathered around the Stuart name. By posterity also his faults and failings m to have been forgiven for the sake of the brave, bright hour of courage and patience, of generosity, clemency and kindliness, of joyous endurance of hardship and danger, of all the qualities that go to the making of the perfect knight

was the last man to restore a fallen cause. received the formal approval of his father, James III., who probably had long despaired of the restoration of his family to the English throne. Charles Edward, on the other hand, held that by becoming a prince of the Church his younger brother had dealt the Stuart cause a deadly blow. So in fact he had ambitions inevitably do their work. She The Cardinalate was an abdication. After his elder brother's death Henry Stuart announced that thenceforth he of ambition, just as may be followed the bear the title of Duke of York, but as a title of incognito only. He continued to sign his name "Henry, Cardinal"; not "Henry R.," after the custom of his father and brother. It is true that he caused to be struck a medal bearing the pathetic egend: "Henrious Nonus; Magni Britfanniæ Rex: Dei Gratia, sed non voluntate hominum." From 1788 his houseand of her virtues means, however, a hold gave him royal honors, but with few exceptions no one else did so. Only his brother's ex-mistress, when asking for money, and crazy Irishmen like one Denis O'Dea, addressed him as "His Majesty the King of England." It must not be supposed, however, that Cardinal Henry failed to perform his duty to the Stuart dynasty so far as he felt that his religious obligations would permit him. Immediately upon his brother's death he announced the event to foreign courts, protesting his own undivided right to the throne of England and announcing that when he died he would transmit it to the prince next akin. This would be the heir of his great-aunt, Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, the sister of Charles II. Her present representative, the heiress in line (by right of descent) of the royal house of Plantagenet and Stuart is H. R. H. Mary Theresa of Austria-Esta.

for he did not die until 1807.

Princess Louis of Bavaria. How is the title traced? The line of James II. being extinct and his younger brother, Henry, Duke of Gloucester, having died unmarried, the succession passed to the lines of his sisters. The eldest o these, Mary, Princess of Orange, left only a son, William, who deposed James II. and died childless. The second, Elizabeth, had died unmarried in Carisbrooke Castle. Only the third and youngest daughter of Charles I., the Princess Henrietta Anne, was represented by living descendants on the death of the Cardinal of York. Of these there were an abundance, but all being Catholics were excluded from the English throne by the act of the Protestant Succession. The Princess Henrietta, married to Philip, Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV. had left two daughters. Of these the elder, married to Charles II. of Spain, died childless. The younger, Anne, married in 1684 Victor Amadeus II., Duke of Savoy, afterward first King of Sardinia, and through her descendants the success sion was ultimately carried on. Thus it has come to pass that Princess Louis of Bavaria (Mary Theresa of Austria-Este) inherits the Stuart claim, such as it is, to the crowns of England, Scotland and Ireland.

CHRISTMAS ON A BIG RANCH. The Big Tree, Loaded With Presents, Stands Where It Grows.

Out on the biggest ranch and diversified farm in the country, known to fame as the 101 Ranch, at Hliss, Okla., one may experience quite a different Christmas from the conventional sort.

There is 85,000 acres of profitable land in 101 Ranch and on it they raise pretty much everything, including partic Cain—at least at Christmas. The land is in what used to be the Cherokee Strip.

When the Government opened up the territory Joe Miller raced off at the crack of the pistol on his father's Kentucky thoroughbred, riding forty miles to the desired claim. The horse fell dead at has marked with a monument. Christmas cheer rises easily in the hearts of the plainsmen, says the Travel

Magazine. They're a lot of big children, dearly loving a treat and a merrymaking. and they enter with zest into the plans of the Miller brothers for their Christmas elebration. The Christmas tree is a evelation to the tenderfoot. A giant tree growing at some suitable

spot is selected and is decorated from ground to topmost tip with Christman gifts. Underneath more are piled and nobody is forgotten.

The tree isn't cut down and carried into the house, Eastern fashion, but stays

The tree isn't cut down and carried into the house, Eastern fashion, but stays where it grows, forming the centre of an uproarious circle of high jinks, and the house goes out to it. The gathering includes scores of the boys who have ridden in from afar on their best cow ponies, both men and horses decked in their bravest, which is pretty brave.

An interesting crowd it is, Some are seasoned men born and bred out on the plains, tough of fibre and brave of heart; some are weak lunged college chaps seeking health in the open; others hall from all corners of this and foreign countries, of whom there are no questions asked; men from Mexico, men from the Texas Panhandle, educated men, unschooled men, but all good men and true, and filled this day with a merry humor and a brimming measure of Christmas "Peace and good will."

That this Christmas party is of rather have reconstricted and heat he imagined

and good will."

That this Christmas party is of rather large proportions can best be imagined when it is understood that there are some 300 hands on the ranch and nearly a thousand Indian landlords, for the Millers do not own the entire range, but lease a portion from the native owners, many of whom are keenly alive to the fact that the Christmas festival of the white man calls for the consumption of many seductive viands and participation in much jovia

merrymaking.

Not a few employees of the farm are Indians graduated from Carlisle and similar schools. They have advanced to the standard of the white man in most essentials and have naturally dome to sympathise with his centiments and respect

thise with his sentiments and respect the rites he observes.

The distribution of presents consumes but a small part of this gala day. There is likely to be a buffalo hunt, but you must be very careful not to kill a buffalo, for there are now few response in the country. there are now few ranches in the country which can boast of herds of bison within their ewn boundaries. There will be a pole game, played on ponies that the Miller brothers train specially for that purpose, and there will be exhibitions of lariat throwing, shooting, rough riding and sports of all kinds that would make many a Wild West show turn pale with mortification.

many a Wild West show turn pale with mortification.

There will be girls, too, who can show you a few stunts in bronco busting and fancy riding, shooting and many a trick learned at the roundups. At night there is sure to be a dance and the fun will run high as the tall young ranchmen with bandannas tied on their arms to signify that they are "girls" get mixed up in their parts and all but queer the quadrille. No dearth of men here! Girls are at a high premium and receive enough attention to keep their eyes sparkling like silver trimmings on a new saddle.

The scene in the big ranch house lacks nothing in picturesqueness. The electric

nothing in picturesqueness. The electric lights are softened by paper shades the girls have fashioned; Christmas greenery is everywhere; the telephone jingles with greetings from this, that and the other outlying quarter, and if these cowpunchers are grown men 364 days in every year. Prince Charlie!"

Henry Stuart, Duke, and ultimately Cardinal of York, was born in 1725, and lived to see the downfall of the French as their own loved prairies.